

July 9, 1948

To: Director and Laboratory Staff  
 From: Survey and Appraisal Section, Cotton Processing Division  
 Subject: SURVEY NOTES

## LONG RANGE FARM OUTLOOK

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics recently made a study of the long-range outlook for farming for the House Committee on Agriculture. Following are some of the conclusions:

During the next twenty-five years, U. S. population will increase one million people a year, with a possible third or more increase in real income per capita. Consumption of fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, but at a slower rate. Demand for meats and whole milk dairy products should continue high, depending on consumer incomes and employment. Per capita consumption of cereal products and potatoes is not likely to change much. Consumption of fats and oils, including butter, and sugar is not expected to be much above prewar, though probably above the rates of recent years. Since 1918, about 55 million acres have been released for production of food and fiber for human use, with another 15 to 20 million acres likely to be released in the next generation. Mechanization and other technological developments, such as improved weed and insect control, may reduce number of farm workers another 15 to 20 percent. Agricultural production will increase 15 to 25 percent, depending on economic conditions.

Agricultural Situation, B.A.E., June 1948, p. 1.

## LINT COTTON

### COTTON PRICES DECLINE; PRINT CLOTHS AND SHEETINGS LOWER IN PRICE

Cotton prices have declined during the last few days with Middling 15/16-inch cotton, delivered at mills, at 37.13 cents on July 1st. Prices and mill margins for print cloths and sheetings have continued to decline and are now somewhat below a year ago. Drills are higher than a year ago; ducks about the same.

Table 1.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple, and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents.

	: July 1, :	May :	April :	May :	Average
	: 1948 :	1948 :	1948 :	1947 :	: 1945
Cotton, Middling 15/16"	:	:	:	:	:
delivered at mills, lb.....	37.13	38.91	38.46	37.53	23.76
Rayon, viscose staple,	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/, lb.....	32.04	32.04	32.04	28.48	22.25
Cotton fabrics, average	:	:	:	:	:
17 constructions 2/.....	-	80.54	83.42	83.54	43.21
Mill margins 3/	:	:	:	:	:
Average, 17 cotton fabrics.....	-	43.22	46.30	47.86	20.86
Average, 6 printcloths.....	-	56.92	63.71	68.06	22.61
Average, 3 sheetings.....	-	31.72	34.86	40.80	16.77
Average, 4 drills.....	-	35.39	34.96	29.83	17.68
Average, 2 ducks.....	-	29.65	29.61	29.34	19.85

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).

2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable wastes (Cotton Branch, PMA).

3/ Difference between cloth prices and prices (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).



# HIGHER GOVERNMENT COTTON SUPPORT PRICE ANNOUNCED

The Department announced an "interim" loan rate of 29.45 cents per pound for Middling 15/16-inch cotton, at average locations, applicable to early ginnings from the 1948 crop. This rate is substantially below the present price of cotton. The base rate for the regular loan will be announced in August. Last season's base rate was 27.97 cents.

Cotton Price Statistics, P.M.A., May 1948, p. 2.

## COTTON CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS OFF FROM YEAR AGO

Consumption of cotton continued at the same rate per working day in May as in March and April. Total consumption August through May was 7,916,486 bales, 714,000 bales less than a year ago. Cotton exports during August through April totaled 1,481,667 bales, or 1,427,000 bales less than during the same period in 1946-47.

Table 2.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	: May	: April	: March	: May
	: 1948	: 1948	: 1948	: 1947
Consumption, bales.....	785,440	829,730	878,714	827,234
On hand, 1000 bales.....	4,239	5,056	5,625	3,765
Active spindle hours, billions.....	10.1	10.7	11.0	9.9
Spindle activity, percent of	:	:	:	:
80-hour capacity 1/.....	134.0	136.1	133.6	125.6

1/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton, totaling from 0.6 to 0.7 billion spindle hours for each month shown.

From Census reports.

## COTTON EXPORTS TO TOTAL 4 MILLION BALES IN 1948-49

Under the Economic Cooperation Administration Program, it is expected that 2-1/2 to 3 million bales of cotton will go abroad for European relief in each of the next four years. An additional 1/2 to 3/4 of a million bales will go chiefly to Japan, but also to Germany under a revolving fund provision. As much as one million bales may go through normal channels so that exports for coming year can be expected to total 4 million bales.

Cotton Trade Journal, June 25, 1948, p. 1.

## WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION INCREASING OVER RECENT YEARS

World cotton production has increased from about 21 million bales during 1945 and 1946 to 25 million bales in 1947, but it is still somewhat smaller than the 1935-39 average of 32 million bales. (See table below). Because of high post-war consumption, world stocks of cotton have declined from 25.0 million bales on August 1, 1946, to an expected total of 14.5 million bales on August 1, 1948

Table 3.- World cotton production by leading countries, 1935-39, 1945-47  
(1,000 bales)

Country	: Average	: 1946 1/	: 1947 1/
	: 1935-39		
United States.....	13,149	8,640	11,851
India.....	5,348	3,484	3,450
Russia.....	3,430	2,240	2,600
China.....	2,855	1,933	2,145
Brazil.....	1,956	1,300	1,300
Egypt.....	1,893	1,252	1,283
Other countries.....	3,045	2,721	2,761
Total world production.....	31,676	21,570	25,390

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from Foreign Crops and Markets, May 17, 1948, p. 364.



## MEDIUM STAPLES MORE IMPORTANT IN WORLD CROP

More and more of the world's cotton crop is in medium staples. World production of medium staples, 1" through 1-3/32", totaled 13.0 million bales in 1947, 52% of the total, as compared with 12.1 million bales, 41% of the total, in 1938. Long staples, 1-1/8" and longer, declined from 3.6 million bales, or 12% of the total in 1938, to 2.2 million bales, or 9% of the total in 1947. Short staples, less than 1", correspondingly declined from 13.8 million bales in 1938, 47% of the total, to 9.7 million bales, or 39% of the total in 1947.

Foreign Commerce Weekly, June 19, 1948, p. 11.

## WORLD FIBER PRODUCTION FAR BELOW PREWAR

According to a compilation recently made in England, world production of textile and cordage fibers totaled 19.9 billion pounds in 1946 as compared with 24.5 in 1941, 21.7 in 1944, and 18.7 in 1945. As indicated, cotton comprises more than half the world's fiber production. (The classification into apparel and household fibers, etc. is misleading in that cotton is also used for household and sacking purposes, etc., but is given as in the original).

Table 4.- World production of industrial fibers  
(million pounds)

	1940	1944	1945	1946
Cotton.....	14,559	12,040	10,027	11,686
Wool (apparel).....	1,830	1,691	1,608	1,579
Rayon yarn.....	1,182	1,057	895	1,100
Staple fiber.....	1,301	1,147	507	572
Silk.....	120	39	32	33
Apparel fibers.....	18,992	15,974	13,069	14,970
Wool (carpet).....	428	349	344	350
Flax.....	1,751	1,118	571	759
Household fibers.....	2,179	1,467	915	1,109
Hemp.....	2,319	1,676	1,506	1,486
Jute.....	5,340	2,583	3,221	2,343
Sacking and cordage fibers..	7,659	4,259	4,727	3,829
TOTAL.....	28,830	21,700	18,711	19,908

From "Industrial Fibers, 1948, published by Commonwealth Economic Committee, as given in Wool Digest, June 15, 1948, p. 2.

## COMMITTEE FORMED TO PROMOTE LONG STAPLE COTTON

A permanent committee to revive and encourage long staple cotton has been appointed consisting of Dr. Burt Johnson, National Cotton Council; Robert Coker, Pedigreed Seed Company; Dr. Henry Barre, B.P.I.S.A.E.; Percy Howe, Jr., president, American Thread Company; John Wigington, Cotton Textile Institute. The committee will see that tests are carried out among mills, breeders, and growers, which will be reported to interested persons.

Daily News Record, June 16, 1948, p. 6.

## COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

### WARNER AND SWASEY INTRODUCES LOOM BASED ON SWISS SHUTTLELESS TYPE

Warner and Swasey is introducing a new loom which is said to be capable of from 2 to 5 times or more the production expected of conventional models, and which will perform about 70 percent of all the types of weaving known to the industry.



The machine utilizes a lightweight steel gripper shuttle, which grasps yarn from a large-capacity wound-cone and carries it through the warp at high speed. The length of the filling yarn thus unwound from the stationary cone is automatically held in the warp by arms while being cut off from the cone and the ends are tucked into the selvage. Yarn abrasion is said to be reduced because the shuttle is directed through the warp by intermittent steel guides, and so never touches the warp yarn. While the newly designed loom is built for the present as a cam loom only, a dobby head and filling mixing device will be available at a later date, and when the dobby head is used, the number of harnesses will be increased from the present eight to sixteen. Five model looms are already built, and in two years Warner & Swasey expect to be producing at a rate of 1,500 to 2,000 looms per year.

Journal of Commerce, June 4, 1948, p. 16.

#### TEXTILE MACHINERY MOTOR REDESIGNED BY ALLIS-CHALMERS

A redesigned textile motor is being built by Allis-Chalmers Norwood Works which the firm claims is prelubricated and equipped with double-width, double-sealed ball-bearings which make servicing practically unnecessary for five-year periods. The new motor has heavy section cast iron bearing brackets with large openings, specially machined and finished to prevent building up of lint, it is claimed. The motor, available in three, five, seven and a half, 10 and 15 horsepower sizes, is said to be suitable for spinning, twisting and roving frames and other applications common in textile mills.

Daily News Record, June 2, 1948, p. 17.

#### INFRA-RED CALLED STEAM COMPETITOR

According to Ralph Feil, of the ITT, in a speech before the power sales conference of the Southeastern Electric Exchange, "Infra-red drying should be seriously considered as a competitor in the continuous drying of thin textile materials. High frequency dielectric drying is applicable to packages where penetration is essential. In its present state of development it is not able to compete commercially with other methods for the continuous drying of thin textile materials...

"Continuous drying of thin materials should be stressed at the expense of package drying, since future development of textile processing, in all probability, will tend to the continuous processes. It would seem" he said, "that the most versatile type of dryer is the tunnel type of oven...Steam can dryers are the most efficient and economical type of continuous dryer that has been investigated experimentally. Drying should be incorporated into other operations. This has been done in one instance by a process which dyes, dries, and sizes warp yarn in a single continuous operation...Studies indicate generally that infra-red costs about two and one-half times as much as drying by steam-heated cylinders in slashing. For the tenter dryer the ratio is less than two, and for the stock dryer the cost ratio is 1-1/2...It is highly probable, that an efficient infra-red dryer would allow substantial increases in operating speeds. The problem of separating warp ends before and during drying in the sizing process would be simplified. If the separating bars as now employed could be eliminated, one speed-limiting factor would be overcome. Also, from a mechanical standpoint, higher speed would be easier to attain on a unit that does not incorporate large rotating masses."

Daily News Record, May 28, 1948, p. 22.



## DYE PRICES MOVE UPWARD AS OF JULY 1

DuPont increased the price of some dyestuffs 5 to 10 percent as of July 1st, bringing the average price level for their dyestuffs up to 18 percent above 1939. Another large dye producer recently announced a flat 10 percent increase.

Daily News Record, June 11, 1948, p. 1.

## NEW FORMULA IN CONTINUOUS BLEACHING SYSTEM

A 50 percent reduction in the time required to bleach knit goods in the Butterworth Continuous Bleaching System has been announced. The saving is achieved by using a peroxide-silicate-caustic formula recently developed in the du Pont laboratories. Instead of treating goods with caustic and later with peroxide, the two stages are combined in a single run.

Rayon Textile Monthly, April 1948.

## REDMAN PRESHRINKING PROCESS FOR KNIT FABRICS REPORTED SUCCESSFUL

The Redman experimental machine for preshrinking knit fabrics was shown publicly for the first time on April 29th to 100 representatives of the underwear industry. The Underwear Institute already has spent \$100,000 on the development of this machine, which is being built by Proctor & Schwartz. The process requires about 30 minutes' time and reduces shrinkage to from less than 1 percent to a maximum of 5 percent. The Fabrics Research Laboratory gave a very favorable report on the process.

Underwear "Institute News," May 1948, p. 2.

## COTTON PRODUCTS

### BAGS: COTTON USE DECLINES IN 1947

Consumption of cotton fabrics in bags declined last year, while consumption of paper in bags increased slightly. Burlap consumption was down from 1946, but still was greater than during any other previous year.

Table 5.- Quantities of cotton fabric, burlap, and shipping sack paper used in bags in the United States, 1939-47 and cotton equivalents.

Year	Quantities						Cotton equivalents 2/		
	Cotton: fabric:	Burlap:	Paper:	Cotton: fabric:	Burlap:	Paper:	Cotton: fabric:	Burlap:	Paper
	Million yards	Million Yards	1,000 tons	Index	Index	Index	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1939	816	712	201	100	100	100	505	451	392
1940	890	648	195	109	91	97	548	410	380
1941	927	620	270	114	87	134	573	392	526
1942	1,182	306	251	145	43	125	728	194	489
1943	1,283	373	315	157	52	157	820	236	614
1944	1,052	609	392	129	86	195	662	385	764
1945	933	809	424	115	115	211	588	518	827
1946	760	940	550	93	132	271	476	595	1,073
1947 3/	714	831	570	88	117	284	448	526	1,111

1/ Cotton fabric and burlap totals are estimates of the Textile Bag Manufacturers' Association. Paper totals are quantities of shipping sack paper manufactured as compiled by the Bureau of the Census except for 1939 and 1940, which are estimated consumption figures compiled by the War Production Board.

2/ Cotton equivalents of cotton fabrics have been calculated on the basis of bag constructions most generally used, allowing for non-cotton content and waste. For burlap and paper, estimates are on basis of replacement of bags made of these materials by cotton bags now used for same commodities or by typical cotton bags. Bales are 478 pounds net. Rough preliminary estimate.

3/ Preliminary.



## BAG PRICES DECLINE

The June 10th price of cotton flour bags was \$242.50 per thousand, as compared with May 10th price of \$265.50 per thousand. Prices for burlap flour bags also declined, from \$214.95 in May to \$205.40 in June. Paper flour bags were unchanged from the previous month.

Table 6.- Prices of new and second-hand 100-lb. flour bags, and differences.

(Dollars per thousand)

	New bags St. Louis <sup>1/</sup>		Second-hand bags, New York <sup>2/</sup>		New bags less second-hand bags	
	May 1948	June 1948	May 1948	June 1948	May 1948	June 1948
Cotton.....	265.50	242.50	115.00	110.00	150.50	132.50
Burlap.....	214.95	205.40	100.00	100.00	114.95	105.40
Paper.....	108.65	108.65	-	-	108.65	108.65

<sup>1/</sup> Cotton, 37" 4.00 sheeting cut 43"; burlap 36" 10 oz. cut 43"; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36- 3/4", all l. c. l. shipments. From a large bag manufacturer.  
<sup>2/</sup> Approximate quotations, Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

## CREASE-RESISTANT SEERSUCKER DEVELOPED; WASHABLE WOOL SHIRTS SUCCESSFUL

Joseph Bancroft has developed a crease-resistant seersucker, using Monsanto's Resloom C formula (melamine formaldehyde resin) which will be marketed under the name Stazenu. It was said to show a "wrinkle recovery reading of 146 degrees," while any reading over 130 is considered comparable to a good worsted. Complete success in a consumer test of washable wool shirts, treated with Resloom W, involving use of 3 shirts each for a year by 195-man force of Springfield, Mass., was reported.

Daily News Record, June 25, 1948, p. 1.

## ELASTIC FABRIC MADE WITHOUT RUBBER

An all-textile elastic fabric containing no plastic or rubber is now being manufactured at Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C. The yarn's elasticity is achieved by a special process of forming a yarn into the shape of a coil spring. The yarn, called Strex, is still in the experimental stage. Present constructions are confined to cotton yarns, but results indicate possibilities of manufacturing Strex from rayon, wool and other fibers.

The amount of elongation can be regulated from 30 to 100 percent. The coiled yarn can be woven by the ordinary methods either in the warp or the filling direction or both. (This is a U. S. Rubber Co. development).

Cotton Trade Journal, May 28, 1948, p. 3.

## HOSIERY: PRODUCTION BY FIBER CONTENT GIVEN

Production of women's full-length hosiery and men's seamless half-socks was lower in 1947 than in 1940, but production of men's slack socks more than doubled. Before the war, silk accounted for 79% of the women's full-length hosiery production, but in 1947 it had dropped to less than 1% of the total production, with nylon taking over nearly the entire field. Cotton was used for about half of the men's half-hose and socks but for only 6% of the women's full-length hosiery in



the first quarter of 1948. (This compilation does not include bundle goods, athletic sacks, children's and infants' socks, and anklets, in all of which cotton is very important.)

Table 7.- Production of certain types of hosiery by fiber content

	Production		Silk	Nylon	Rayon	Cotton	Other
	Million:	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-
	dozen	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent
	pairs						
Women's full-length							
1940.....	54.9	100.0	79.3	5.4	8.0	6.1	1.2
1945.....	41.5	100.0	2/	7.9	85.4	6.3	.4
1947.....	49.2	100.0	2.2	75.8	14.2	7.4	.4
1948, Jan.-Apr.....	17.7	100.0	.3	87.5	5.7	6.3	.2
Men's seamless half-hose:							
1940.....	31.3	100.0	2.8	2/	40.8	52.1	4.3
1945.....	35.0	100.0	2/	2/	23.4	42.4	34.2
1947.....	24.7	100.0	.1	1.8	35.0	49.3	13.8
1948, Jan.-Apr.....	6.2	100.0	.2	2.0	40.0	49.1	8.7
Men's slack socks							
1940.....	9.6	100.0	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
1945.....	13.6	100.0	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
1947.....	21.9	100.0	.2	3.0	37.2	53.2	6.4
1948, Jan.-Apr.....	10.3	100.0	.2	2.7	39.5	54.7	2.9

1/ Women's full-fashioned and full-length hosiery.

2/ Less than .05 percent.

3/ No separate data given by fiber content.

Compiled from reports of National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

#### TIRE FABRIC: RAYON CONTINUES TO HAVE A PRICE ADVANTAGE

Rayon tire fabrics continue to have a substantial advantage in price over cotton tire fabrics. Prices given below are for fabrics most widely used.

Table 8.- Comparative prices of cotton and rayon tire cord fabrics, April 1 and June 1, 1948

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight per sq. yd.	Price per pound	Price per sq. yd.
		Pounds	April 1 Cents	June 1 Cents
Passenger car tires				
Cotton fabric...	12/4/2	.86	76	76
Rayon fabric....	1650/2	.67	67	67
Truck tires				
Cotton fabric...	12/4/2	.86	81	1/
Rayon fabric....	1100/2	.54	70	68
Rayon fabric....	2200/2	.81	65	67

1/ No quotation received.

Based on reports from independent rubber companies for fabric constructions most heavily used.



## FIBERGLAS FABRICS IMPROVED BY NEW PROCESS

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. has recently announced a "Coronizing" process by which glass fiber fabrics are heat processed after weaving, causing relaxation of stresses built up by spinning and weaving. First application is in marquise curtain material, with drapery fabrics to appear in the near future. The fabrics are said to have greatly improved handling, draping, and cleaning properties.

Journal of Commerce, June 28, 1948, p. 2A.

## FLAX: IMPROVED FIBER DEVELOPED

Franklin E. Smith, former instructor at the New Bedford Textile Institute, has developed a new flax fiber called "Feslin." The new process in the treatment of flax makes it possible to recover a much more purified form of flax fiber than is obtained from the orthodox treatment which normally produces linen, it is claimed. "Feslin" can be blended with rayon, cotton, or wool, in any proportions, and the blended yarns have been given the name "blended Feslin yarn." It can be manufactured on cotton machinery, either by itself or after blending with other fibers. The new linen fiber adds absorbency and strength to cotton and rayon, and, like linen, becomes stronger when wet.

Daily News Record, June 10, 1948, p. 21.

## NYLON REPLACES COTTON IN HOSPITAL SHEETING

At duPont's Fairfield plant, a new nylon rubberized sheet has replaced a similar product which used cotton fabric as a base. The new hospital sheeting has a nylon fabric base, and it is coated on both sides with neoprene synthetic rubber. It is sold under the "Fairprene" trademark. The fabric has a high tensile strength and is resistant to oil, to boiling water, steam and to chemical sterilization. It resists cracking, peeling and sticking and has good abrasion resistance.

Rayon Textile Monthly, May 1948, p. 70.

## NYLON STAPLE BLEND DATA GIVEN

Nylon staple is now being offered for experimental purposes in Canada at \$1.66 per pound by Canadian Industries, Ltd. This company suggests that nylon be used in blends for half-hose, knitted sweaters, warp-knitted goods, and suiting fabric. In half-hose or anklets, 3 and 6 denier are declared to be satisfactory in most cases for blending with 64's and 70's wool. For warp-knitted goods, 35 percent nylon staple and 65 percent wool are recommended. In suiting fabric, 35 percent is the maximum nylon content suggested, and at that percentage full shrinkage control is still obtained. Where added strength in suiting is required, 15 to 25 percent nylon content will produce a 60 percent increase in yarn strength. For processing nylon staple fiber on worsted machinery (Bradford system), 4 or 5 inch staple lengths in deniers of 1-1/2, 3, and 6 are declared to cover most needs. For the woolen system, a staple length of 2-1/2 inches, in 3 and 6 denier is suggested. For cotton machinery, ordinary requirements for the cotton trade will be met by 1-1/2 and 3 denier in 1-1/2 inch length.

## NYLON INGREDIENT UNITS TO BE STARTED SOON

Officials of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. said today that they hoped to have the first units of the company's 3 million-dollar adiponitrile plant, in Niagara Falls, in operation by mid-August. This is an important chemical for the



manufacture of nylon. They hoped to have the entire plant in operation by October of this year.

Daily News Record, June 14, 1948, p. 34.

#### RAYON: WORLD PRODUCTION INCREASES BUT STILL BELOW 1941 LEVEL

World production of rayon amounted to 1,991 million pounds in 1947, 19% increase over 1946, but 29% below the record 1941 level. Of the 1947 total about 66% was yarn and about 34% staple. Of the yarn produced in 1947, 75% was viscose, 23% acetate, 2% cuprammonium, and less than 1% nitrocellulose. Production of rayon was still far below 1941 levels in Germany, Italy, and Japan, but reached record levels in such countries as United States, Great Britain, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Norway, Spain, Canada, Argentina, and Brazil. Of the former Axis countries, Italy's production shows an increase of 72% over 1946, whereas Germany and Italy show little change in production since last year.

Table 9.- Production of rayon by countries, millions of pounds

	: 1941	: 1946	: 1947
United States .....	573.2	853.9	975.1
Other North America.....	20.9	22.1	32.3
South America.....	25.9	39.9	42.1
France.....	108.8	101.8	124.3
Germany.....	824.0	107.6	106.4
Great Britain.....	134.3	175.4	198.3
Italy.....	419.5	94.5	162.8
Other Europe.....	245.2	248.0	313.2
Japan.....	465.1	30.3	36.2
World total.....	2,816.9	1,673.5	1,990.7

Rayon Organon, June 1948.

#### RAYON BROAD WOVEN GOODS PRODUCTION INCREASES

Rayon broad woven fabric production amounted to 538 million yards in the first quarter of 1948, 4 percent over the last quarter of 1947, and 16 percent over the same quarter a year ago.

Facts for Industry, Bureau of Census,  
"Rayon Broad Woven Goods", Jan-Mar. 1948.

#### RAYON PRODUCTION: NEW ENKA TIRE YARN PLANT TO BEGIN OPERATION DURING JUNE

Full scale production operations at the new 26 million dollar American Enka Corp. plant, Morristown, Tenn., were to start in the first week of June. The plant will manufacture approximately 20 million pounds of rayon tire yarn annually.

Daily News Record, June 1, 1948, p. 34.

#### RAYON SUMMER SUITS: WOOL CHALLENGED

According to the Commerce Department 800,000 rayon summer suits were manufactured (20 percent of suit production) last year, as compared to a negligible quantity a decade ago. A lot more will be made in 1948, judging from a 20 percent leap in output over a year ago recorded in January and February. In



early 1947 there were 19 manufacturers of rayon suits; the number early this year was 36, and it probably is greater now. Rayon challenges wool mainly because of the price factor, for most wool suits are retailed at a price \$5 higher than rayon suits. The reason for the price difference is that wool fabric costs more than \$3 per yard as compared with about \$1.30 a yard for rayon suiting. Resin finishes enable rayon cloth to shed wrinkles after being hung up after wearing.

Wall Street Journal, June 1, 1948, p. 1.

#### RAYON SUMMER SUITS: REPLACING WOOL AND MOHAIR

Tropical worsted, worsted-mohair, and gabardines are practically priced out of the mass summer suit market. Spun rayon suits have risen to such prominence that manufacturers of popular-priced suits are thinking of "confining the bulk, if not the total, summer suit production for 1949 to rayons."

Daily News Record, June 25, 1948, p. 6.

#### RAYON: WASHABILITY TEST RUN ON SPUN RAYONS

A large fabric distributor is said to have under way a market-scale trial of practical washability for spun rayons which involves about 300,000 yards of fabric so far. These rayons are processed to stand washing at 140 degrees Fahrenheit for half an hour and about 40 hours in the fadeometer. A study of water temperatures entering the home and laundry stores revealed that the average was about 160 degrees, and that a large proportion of clothing to the quantity of water used provides further cooling, so that the 140 degree figure was reached. If this trial on spun rayon proves effective, this type of processing may be extended to filaments also.

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, May 20, 1948, p. 19.

#### SARAN BEING DEVELOPED IN FINE FILAMENTS

Although Velon filament production is devoted largely to thread of .008, .010 and .012 inch diameter, finer yarns, which in fabrics have a softer hand, are being produced and used experimentally. Firestone also is introducing Velon film in decorative designed yard goods with a three-dimensional effect, for draperies, furniture covers, shower curtains, etc.

Journal of Commerce, June 28, 1948, p. 11A.

Saran Yarn Co., subsidiary of National Plastics Corp. and Dow Chemical Corp., is now making filaments as fine as 5 denier in an experimental 30 filament, 150 denier yarn, selling for \$3.00 per pound, and a staple ranging from 9 to 11 denier in size for \$1.25 per pound, in a wide range of pigmented colors, which are said to have good light resistance. The yarn is being used in wigs in substantial quantities; also in upholstery fabrics. Saran is said to have high abrasion resistance, but trouble is being experienced in reaching 2.0 grams per denier strength in fine sizes.

From interview June 9, 1948.

#### SARAN: LUMITE FABRIC PRICE GIVEN

Chicopee has been awarded a contract by the Treasury for woven "Lumite" fabric at \$1.52 to \$1.76 per square yard, depending on color and thread count. Hafner Associates was awarded a contract at \$1.55 per square yard on all Velon items.

Daily News Record, June 1, 1948, p. 28.



#### WOOL LACE MADE WITH ALGINATE CARRIER YARN

The first length of wool lace made with alginate carrier yarn by Silkella, Ltd., fabric manufacturers, has just come through from the firm's mill in Bradford. It is made on an embroidery machine, the patterns executed in fine worsted yarn on alginate ground which is subsequently dissolved. The lace is still in an experimental stage, and no details are available on production and price.

Daily News Record, June 8, 1948, p. 28.

#### WOOL PROCESSING PLANT PROPOSED IN NEW ORLEANS

Argentina and Uruguay will funnel their vast wool production through the foreign trade zone in New Orleans, according to Senator Diego Luis Molinari, of Argentina. Of the 700 million pounds of wool produced in these two countries, about 40% is exported to the United States, most of which is imported into the United States through Boston. But if facilities could be arranged, New Orleans would become the biggest wool center of the World. This port is nearer and the rates are cheaper. Construction of a wool processing plant in the foreign trade zone in New Orleans; if it is found permissible and feasible, would provide for cleaning and scouring, carding and combing of the wool. Since this processing would be done within the zone, no import duty on the raw wool would have to be paid. The tariff would be paid upon shipment from the zone into the United States.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, June 16, 1948, p.1.

#### WOOL: FOUR YEAR RESEARCH PROGRAM OUTLINED

The American Wool Council, the International Wool Secretariat, and the Textile Research Institute are sponsoring a four-year research program on wool to (1) study basic properties and morphology of wool fibers of various types and grades, and (2) determine relationship between fiber characteristics and spinning quality, yarn character, and properties of fabrics produced from them. The International Secretariat will put up \$30,000 per year, and the American Wool Council and other groups \$45,000 per year. An important object is to upgrade textiles obtainable from medium and coarse wools. "It was learned that this project was to be coordinated with research on wool by the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

Daily News Record, June 18, p. 1; 21st., p. 9.

#### WOOL: NEW SOUTHERN WORSTED MILL IN FULL PRODUCTION

At Gastonia, N. C., American Spinners, Inc. announced that it is already in three-shift production at its new worsted plant. The mill is another example of the spreading use of the so-called "American system." In this case, long-draft cotton-type equipment has been designed to turn out worsted yarns. It cuts spinning processes to five, as against the seven or nine needed in the older English and French systems. Because of less handling, the end product is fuller (loftier). Some say it is more uniform. According to company officers, the new mill will be able to turn out worsted yarn at prices from 5% to 20% lower than the cost of yarn made on conventional machinery. One big reason: It takes fewer supervisory workers, uses less-skilled employees. Operating 2,000 spindles, the plant now has a capacity of about 12,000 pounds per week. Production in the single-story building is on a straight-line basis; wool top is trucked in from Boston and Philadelphia. The bulk of the mill's output will go into knitted outerwear and hosiery.

Business Week, May 22, 1948, p. 53.



## WOOL MANUFACTURE IN SOUTH DISCUSSED

Expansion of wool manufacture in South is discussed in the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta for May. It is said that Southern mills have become dominant in the nation's textile industry and that there is now available in the South "a great pool of managerial competence," which can be used to advantage on wool. Development of American system, with obsolescence of older mills, is also a factor. M. T. Stephens Mill at Dublin, Georgia, is said to save as much as two-thirds of labor costs under older methods. Labor savings at one company were said to total as high as \$10 annually per spindle with two shifts. Availability of labor is a factor, with one executive stating that newly trained workers were better than those already experienced in manufacture of either worsteds or cotton. The South, however, buys its wool from Boston and ships its product to the New York, Rochester, Boston, and Philadelphia areas. Local availability of worsteds may facilitate growth of Southern garment industry.

## PAPER: BAGS DEVELOPED FOR PRE-PEELED POTATOES

Multi-wall paper bags in sixty-pound as well as a smaller size for home use will soon be available for the packing of pre-peeled potatoes for frying and boiling.  
Daily Mill Stock Reporter, May 29, 1948, p.9.

## PAPER: NEW MULTIWALL BAG ELIMINATES NEED FOR CITRUS REFRIGERATION

"St. Regis Paper Co. has announced a new multiwall paper bag for the shipment of citrus fruit. The new bag eliminates the need for refrigeration in plants and transit," Kenneth D. Lozier, of the St. Regis Sales Corp., said. "Use of the multiwall 'Citrobag' and a new automatic packer developed by St. Regis will mean a saving of approximately \$175 per car of fruit, when compared with current packaging methods. The Citrobag reduces the fruit spoilage and shrinkage and permits easier handling. It has a capacity of 45 pounds, half that of the traditional wooden box. Four plies of kraft paper make up the bag. The inner wall is chemically treated to prevent deterioration and reduce shrinkage. Next is a layer of paper treated to hold in the chemical vapor. The two outside sheets are treated with a compound that resists the effect of citrus juices, which break down paper ordinarily used in bags. For customers, the Citrobag simplified disposal of used containers, assures better appearing fruit, provides easier handling and keeps the fruit clean. Mr. Lozier reported oranges packed in a Citrobag for two weeks lost 2.45 percent by shrinkage, compared with 7.48 percent for oranges packed in ordinary containers."

Wall Street Journal, June 4, 1948, p. 3.

## PAPER: ST. REGIS LARGE FACTOR IN BAG BUSINESS

Of the approximately 1.6 billion multiwall paper bags manufactured in the U. S. during the calendar year 1947, about 600 million were produced by the St. Regis Paper Company.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, June 8, 1948, p.9.

## PAPER: FLOUR MILL INSTALLS LARGEST PAPER PACKAGING SYSTEM IN INDUSTRY

The largest automatic packaging system in the flour milling industry has been installed by the St. Regis Paper Company in the National Biscuit Company's flour mill at Toledo, Ohio. The system consists of four St. Regis 402-PS valve bag filling machines and is capable of dropping twenty-four 100-pound bags a minute on a single conveyor belt. The National Biscuit Company's Toledo mill has a milling capacity of 18,000 bags of flour a day.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, June 22, 1948, p.6.



## TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

### RMA RESEARCH CONTRACTS SIGNED

Research contracts with outside agencies totaling about \$300,000 for work on cotton have been signed by the Research and Marketing Act Administrator. Included are: Institute of Textile Technology, research on cotton textile soiling and laundering; North Carolina State College, methods for making cotton yarns suitable for use on high-speed Tricot knitting machines, and study of causes and methods of preventing formation of neps in cotton textile manufacture; U. S. Bureau of Standards, deterioration of cotton cellulose; Lowell Textile Institute, improvement of cotton warp yarns for carpets; University of Tennessee, improved instrument to determine tensile strength of cotton fibers; Cotton Research Committee of Texas, preextraction of oil from whole cottonseed which has been cracked and rolled followed by subsequent extraction of fiber and other seed components.

Daily News Record, June 25, 1948, p. 1,  
and information at Laboratory.

### BROWNE HEADS HABOW RESEARCH LABORATORY

Walter F. Biggers, president of Habow Chemical Co., of Conover, N. C., announced the installation of one of the South's most modern and complete chemical laboratories, designed to do research work for textile mills, and the addition of Dr. Owens Hand Browne, former head of the chemistry department at Lenoir Rhyne College, to the firm's staff.

Journal of Commerce, June 3, 1948, p. 12.

### MONSANTO DEDICATES NEW LABORATORY

Monsanto has dedicated a new textile research laboratory at Boston, Mass., headed by Dr. Frederic L. Mathews, research director. The new research laboratory marks the latest step in collaboration between chemical research and the consumer industry, according to Josiah B. Rutter. More than 27 million dollars in planned projects, including new products and expansion of service facilities, are scheduled to go into production in the Monsanto plants throughout the country this year. The new laboratory will have a staff of 110 persons and a 3000-volume library of technical source books and periodicals. It will have four new laboratories set aside for research on paper, textiles, leather, and surface coating.

Daily News Record, June 2, 1948, p. 3.

### U. S. TESTING COMPANY OPENS NEW LAB

A new laboratory for testing textiles has been opened in Los Angeles by the U.S. Testing Company. It is under the management of F. P. Brennan. The new laboratory is fully equipped for all types of textile testing, as well as general chemical analysis. According to Mr. Brennan, the U. S. Testing Company has plans for expanding its Coast facilities. The textile service here will include establishing individual test laboratories in the larger department stores for the guidance of buyers, for handling complaints, and for associations of sales groups and merchants.

Rayon Textile Monthly, May 1948, p. 43.

### CANVASS HALF DONE IN BAE CLOTHING PREFERENCE SURVEY

Interviewers have completed about half of their canvassing in connection with the men's clothing preference survey now being conducted by the Bureau of



Agricultural Economics. The final report summarizing the findings on the men's clothing preferences probably will not be available until on or about Oct. 1.

Daily News Record, June 8, 1947, p. 12.

#### CURRENT PRICES OF COTTON FIBER TESTING EQUIPMENT

According to the Cotton Textile Institute, which has secured current prices on cotton fiber testing equipment, the following list will give one some idea of the changes in prices since 1946.

##### Suter-Webb Duplex Cotton Fiber Sorter:

(1)	Two inch model .....	\$319.00
(2)	Three inch model .....	\$401.00

Fibrograph:..... \$850.00

Pressley Fiber Strength Tester:..... \$445.00

##### Micronaire:

By the Sheffield Corporation, Dayton 1, Ohio.... \$425.00

##### Roller-Smith Precision Balances:

(1)	Range 0-3 miligrams.....	\$182.50
(2)	Range 0-50 miligrams.....	\$158.25

#### U. OF IDAHO TO GIVE TEXTILE TRADE COURSE STARTING JUNE 10

Widely separated producing and manufacturing areas of the nation's textile industry will be brought together during a six-weeks course in "The Textile Industry" to be given at the University of Idaho summer school, starting June 10. The course will be taught by Dr. Simon Williams, a native of Lewiston, Idaho, and now head of the Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell Mass. With the Northwest an important source of wool and flax, it is hoped this course will encourage more young people of this region to follow textile careers. During the week of July 12 to 16, a textile conference open to the general public will be held and the university says that it wants especially to attract representatives of the textile manufacturers in the Northwest, retail clothing firms and fabric cleaning establishments.

Daily News Record, May 26, 1948, p. 21.

#### NEW YORK SCHOOL INAUGURATES TEXTILE COURSE

A two-year course in textile technology has been established at the New York State Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, Utica, N. Y. It includes study of all fibers, yarn manufacture, weaving, knitting, dyeing and finishing, designing, analysing, testing, cost and marketing. Louis F. Haage is instructor.

#### COTTONSEED AND PEANUTS

##### MOST OIL PRICES DECLINE; MEAL PRICES UP

Cottonseed oil, peanut oil, corn oil, and tung oil dropped 0.5 to 1.5 cents per pound from May 17 to June 21, 1948, while soybean oil, coconut oil and linseed oil increased by 0.5 to 1.5 cents during the same period. Cottonseed and soybean meal surged higher with increases of \$7.50 and \$8.40 per ton respectively.



Table 10.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	: June	: May	: April	: June	: September
	: 1948	: 1948	: 1948	: 1947	: 1946
	Cents per pound				
OILS 1/	: June 21	: May 17	:	:	:
Cottonseed oil.....	33.5	35.0	29.2	21.9	12.5
Peanut oil.....	33.0	34.0	29.1	22.0	13.0
Soybean oil.....	26.5	25.0	24.5	18.2	11.8
Corn oil.....	33.0	33.5	28.1	21.0	12.8
Coconut oil 2/.....	25.8	25.0	27.0	15.3	11.1
Linseed oil 3/.....	29.6	29.0	29.0	32.5	16.6
Tung oil 4/.....	24.5	26.0	25.7	25.5	39.0

	Dollars per ton				
MEALS 5/	: June 19	:	:	:	:
Cottonseed meal 6/.....	88.00	80.55	80.55	71.30	62.75
Peanut meal 6/.....	83.00	81.60	85.25	71.00	67.25
Soybean meal 8/.....	95.00	86.60	86.20	76.30	66.00
Coconut meal 9/.....	92.00	93.50	83.60	72.50	59.70
Linseed meal 10/.....	70.00	71.25	72.10	70.00	59.25

1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except noted. From Oil Paint and Drug Reporter (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).

2/ Crude, tanks, Pacific Coast.

3/ Raw, drums, carlots, N.Y.

4/ Drums, carlots, N.Y.

5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).

6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.

7/ 45 percent protein, S.E. Mills.

8/ 41 percent protein, Chicago.

9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.

10/ 32 percent protein, Minneapolis, prior to May 1947; 34 percent protein after that date.

COTTONSEED AND PEANUT OIL PRODUCTION BELOW 1940; SOYBEAN OIL PRODUCTION HAS INCREASED THREE FOLD

According to data lately released by the Foods, Fats, & Oils Section of the Department of Commerce, the production of cottonseed and peanut oil is lower than the prewar year 1940, while the production of soybean oil has increased nearly three fold since the same year. Production of corn oil has also increased since 1940.

Table 11.- Production of specified oils from domestic materials  
(Million pounds)

Crop year 1/	: Cottonseed	: Soybean	: Peanut	: Corn
	: oil	: oil	: oil	: oil
1940-41	1,425	564	174	186
1946-47	973	1,530	139	250
1947-48 2/	1,275	1,400	125	220

1/ Year beginning August for cottonseed oil, October for soybean and corn oil, and September for peanut oil.

2/ Estimated by Foods, Fats, & Oils Section, USDC.



#### NEW PAINT AND VARNISH OILS DEVELOPED

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company is producing some new paint and varnish oils by the trade name of "Admerols," produced by the reaction of linseed and soybean oil derivatives with butadiene, styrene, acrylic acid, and other new chemicals. The company claims the products set fast, dry thoroughly, have low acidity and high stability, retain color well. Last December the first production unit went into operation in Minneapolis; a second, at Edgewater, N. J., will start this month. Price range of the Admerols is 15¢ to 20¢ a pound.

Business Week, May 22, 1948, p. 55.

#### SOYBEAN PROTEIN PLACED ON MARKET BY ANOTHER CONCERN

For industrial use, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has a new refined soybean protein. Called Kelkote, it is already being used in the preparation of wall-paper coatings. The company says that its fine, light-cream powder (1) has a high adhesive strength, and (2) is suited for use with casein, latex, and various pigments. Other possible applications for the protein are in glues, plastics, protective coatings, paper and paper converting. The company's address is Decatur 80, Illinois. Kelkote is available at the present time.

Business Week, May 22, 1948, p. 66.

#### OKRA SEED PROCESSED IN QUANTITY FOR FIRST TIME

The Southern Cotton Oil Co. plant at New Roads, La., recently processed the first run of okra seeds ever to be crushed on a factory scale for edible oils. The run was witnessed by representatives of the cotton oil industry, growers and researchers who see the immediate probability of processing okra seed for its oil as a potential new source of income for the Southern farmers. The run of 16,000 pounds of okra seed, most of which was produced at the Louisiana State Penitentiary Farm at Angola, was the Louisiana Green Velvet variety developed by the Louisiana State University Experiment Station. Results of the test showed that okra seed can be processed through cottonseed crushing plants with only minor changes in processing methods, such as the use of slightly more water and less cooking time required in the crushing of cottonseed. It has been reported that about 150 acres of okra are being grown for oil purposes this year by farmers in the State. Oil mills have indicated that the price for okra for oil would be comparable to that for cottonseed.

News Letter - Louisiana Department of Commerce & Industry, June 1, 1948, p. 2.

#### MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE PRODUCTION, USE EXPANDS

Monosodium glutamate, known for centuries to the Chinese, is used for intensifying food flavors without changing them, accomplishing this by opening the taste buds in the mouth so they are more sensitive. At present, it is used in some restaurants and in dehydrated soups. It is predicted that the time will come when every housewife will use it. Domestic production capacity has increased from 6 million pounds prewar to about 12 million pounds, the product being made from high protein byproducts of wheat and sugar beet processing. The new A. E. Staley Company plant, Decatur, Ill., will be able to use corn or soybean proteins.

Wall Street Journal, May 27, 1948, p. 1

#### VICARA STAPLE NOW SOLD FOR EXPERIMENTS

Staple fiber "Vicara" for large scale experimental work is now being made by Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. at Taftville, Conn., but it may be some time



before Vicara appears on the market as such. At present, only cut crimped 4 denier staple is available, with lower deniers forthcoming and continuous filaments contemplated.

Journal of Commerce, June 28, 1948, p. 5A.

## SWEET POTATOES

### WORLD SWEETPOTATO PRODUCTION

According to a compilation made by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, the United States is the third largest producer of sweetpotatoes, producing about 6 percent of the world's crop in 1944, as compared to China, 55 percent; Japan 17 percent, and Formosa, 6 percent. (See table below)

Table 12.- World production of sweetpotatoes,  
by leading countries 1935-39 1/ and 1944

Country	: 1935-39 <u>1/</u>	: 1944
	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels
	:	:
China.....	495,212	: 608,136
Japan.....	148,119	: 187,892
United States.....	67,901	: 68,251
Formosa.....	65,105	: 66,000
Other countries.....	157,593	: 178,121
Total.....	933,930	: 1,108,400
	:	:

1/ Some less than 5-year average

Based on compilation of Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

Per capita consumption of sweetpotatoes in China was about 61 pounds in 1944; in Japan, 138 pounds; and in the United States, 19 pounds..

Economic Botany, Jan.-Mar. 1948, p. 83.

## LINTERS AND PULP

### PRICE OF PURIFIED LINTERS INCREASES

Price of purified linters increased to 12.60 cents per pound in May, while wood pulp prices are unchanged. Present prices of wood pulp were announced on March 16.



Table 13.- Average annual prices of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, 1946-47, and monthly quotations November 1947 - May 1948

(Cents per pound)

	Purified linters 1/	Wood pulp 2/		
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate & cupra grade
1946.....	9.50	5.60	5.80	6.20
1947.....	16.30	7.00	7.40	8.00
1947, November...	13.25	7.10	7.55	8.20
1947, December...	13.25	7.45	7.90	8.60
1948, January....	13.00	7.45	7.90	8.60
1948, February...	13.00	7.45	7.90	8.60
1948, March.....	12.25	7.65	8.12	8.85
1948, April.....	12.25	7.85	8.35	9.10
1948, May.....	12.60	7.85	8.35	9.10

1/ Weighted averages, 1946-47. Compiled from letters from a producer. F.O.B. pulp plant.

2/ Average of average monthly prices, 1946-47. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are F.O.B. domestic producing mill, full freight allowed, and 3% transportation tax allowed, December 1, 1947 on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3% of backhaul charges, prior to December 1st.

#### RAYON WOOD PULP SUPPLIES UP

Rayon wood pulp produced in the U. S. during January-April totaled 118,867 short tons against 109,905 short tons during January-April, 1947. Imports totaled 76,836 tons against 74,194 tons last year.

Department of Commerce Report in Daily News Record, June 25, 1948, p. 21.

#### DISSOLVING PULP USES DISCUSSED

Of the total production of dissolving pulp in the United States and Canada, about 60 percent is used by the rayon industry. Plastics, cellophane, lacquers, film, and sausage casings use approximately 25 percent. The balance goes to specialty uses such as photographic and impregnating paper, facial tissue, and vulcanized fibre. A study of the statistics indicates that some further expansion of dissolving pulp production is needed. Of new pulp plants now being built, only one is for dissolving pulp.

Journal of Commerce, June 28, 1948, p. 8A.

#### WHOLE COTTON USE FOR PULP SEEN AS PROJECT FOR SOUTH

The Southern Association of Science and Industry has released a report entitled "Southern Resources for Industrial Development," which discusses the possibility of using the whole cotton plant for the production of pulp, another great raw material in the South. According to the report, "If this proves to be a feasible operation, the region can retain its cotton-growing in a modified form, with no hand-picking or chopping, as a part of its crop rotation system...It can use its cleared land for the production of cellulose—for which there seems to be no end of demand—instead of for fiber, which is declining in use, it



will still have as a byproduct of the new process the oil, which supplies so important a part of the national need for fats and oils," the report states.  
Daily News Record, May 25, 1948

#### INDIA PLANS DISSOLVING PULP RESEARCH

Negotiations are in progress between the Government of India and the United Provinces Government for research to exploit bamboo and coniferous wood in the Himalayas for rayon, and raw materials like hemp grass, bamboos, and coniferous wood for cheap printing paper and Kraft paper bags.

Journal of Commerce, June 28, 1948, p. 11A.

#### GENERAL

##### INDUSTRIES GO TO SMALLER TOWNS; POPULATION SHIFTS TO FAR WEST AND SUBURBS

Up to 1940, nearly half the plants built or acquired by manufacturing concerns canvassed in a recent survey were in cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Since 1940, two-thirds of all new manufacturing operations started by these concerns have been in smaller communities, in the 10,000 to 100,000 population range. (From Trends, Chemical Bank & Trust Co., N. Y., Jun. 24, 1948). Since 1940, population shifts have followed three main patterns: People have moved west to the Pacific Coast; farmers have moved to town; and people in cities have moved to the suburbs. (Journal of Commerce, June 28, 1948, page 1).

##### CHEMURGIC RESEARCH SHOULD BE AIMED AT PRODUCTS NOT READILY MADE FROM GAS, PETROLEUM, COAL

"Chemurgy has other case histories of crops and agricultural byproducts put to industrial use (besides oilseeds, corn, wheat, etc.). Some processes, such as the production of nylon from corncobs, hold promise for profitable future activities. Others, in the light of potential competition from stored hydrocarbons, could hardly be recommended for venture capital. In general, it would be wise to establish as a major objective of chemurgic research, not involving national welfare, the development of products which cannot readily be produced in volume from natural gas, petroleum and coal through the medium of organic synthesis. This competition from gradually diminishing supplies of hydrocarbon reserves should, however, be accepted as a challenge by those now directing or prosecuting chemurgic research with reproducible agricultural byproducts."

Phillip H. Groggins, Chem. Eng., April 1948

##### LIMESTONE USE IN TEXTILES TO BE INVESTIGATED

The Indiana Limestone Co., Bedford, Ind., is setting up a research laboratory to explore possibilities of producing textiles and other synthetic products from limestone. Limestone in this area is said to have 98% calcium content.

Daily News Record, June 18, 1948, p. 26.

#### LINT COTTON (ADDITIONAL)

##### COTTON ACREAGE UP 10 PERCENT OVER LAST YEAR

Official Department of Agriculture estimate of cotton acreage planted on July 1st is 23,653,000 acres, 10 percent over last July 1st. Large gains are shown for the Far West with California plantings at a 51 percent increase. All states show gains except Oklahoma, which is placed at 93% of last year. (Assuming same per acre yields as last year, this year's crop would be 13.0 million bales as compared with 11.9 million bales in 1947; California's at about 1,158,000 bales against 772,000 last year).

Times Picayune, July 9, 1948, p. 35.



